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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

AS the following extract from a Philadelphia paper, may convey a considerable deal of information, by inserting it in your paper, you will oblige

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

An eſtimate of the Revenue and Expenditures of the United States.

REVENUE.

Duties on imports and tonnage, eſtimated on the average of 1796 and 1797,		7,000,000
Internal duties on ſpirits, ſtills, carriages, licenſes to retailers, ſugar, and ſales at auction, eſtimated as in 1797,		55 7000
Poſtage of letters,		50,000
Sinking fund, and dividends on bank ſhares,		160,000
		7,785,000

Expenditure for 1798, *excluſive of War Expences*

Appropriated for civil liſt, mint, light houſes, penſions, grants, Indian, and diplomatic eſtabliſhments, aſcertainining boundaries, miſcelanious,		1,121,494 64
For paying awards of commiſſioners, under Britiſh treaty,		352,000
For old military eſtabliſhment, amounting to 3360 men, including deficiencies,		1,838,730 95
Public debt—foreign, domeſtic, and temporary loans, including intereſt and reimburſements provided by law,		4,009,561 67
		6,721,786 76
Surplus, being the exceſs of revenue over and above the ordinary expenditure,		1,063,213 24
Revenue as above,		7,785,000

War Expences.

Appropriated for fortifications, including unexpended balance,		430,000
Do. for arms, ammunition, foundaries, military ſtores,		1,300,000
Veſſels authoriſed to be built, viz:		
Three Frigates to be completed: —Appropriated,	115,833	
(a) Six additional frigates, & eighteen veſſels, from 14 to 24 guns each, will coſt per eſtimate, including military ſtores,	3,214,167	
Ten gallies: Appropriated,	40,000	
		3,370,000
Preparatory expenditure,		5,100,000

Annual expenditures, viz:

Naval armament:		
Pay and ſubſiſtence for officers and crews of nine frigates, and the 18 veſſels, as per eſtimate,	1,656,985	
Do. of ten gallies and ſix cutters,	183,820	
Annual repairs, eſtimated on the average of thoſe voted for the three frigates,	360,000	
Rents of navy yards, loſſes, contingencies, eſtimated,	99,195	
	2,300,000	
Army, viz: 12 new regiments of infantry, 1 do. artillery, 6 troops of horſe, and additions to the old eſtabliſhment, making an addition of 10 940 men calculated on the ſame average expenditure of the old eſtabliſhment,	3,700,000	
Total of annual expenditure, as *directed* by law,	6,000,000	
(b) Proviſional army of 10,000 men, if raiſed, will make an additional annual expenditure of	3,500,000	
Total of annual expenditure as *authoriſed* by law,		9,500,000
Total of preparatory and annual expenditure, ſuppoſing the proviſional army ſhall be raiſed,		14,600,000

Ways and means already provided.

Surplus of revenue, as per above, (c)		1,060,000
Taxes, viz: Stamp act, eſtimated	350,000	
Additional duty on ſalt, ditto,	250,000	
Direct tax, (to be anticipated by loan)	2,000,000	
		2,600,000
		3,660 000
Loans, viz: To be borrowed on any terms on which the ſame may be obtained, but not irredeemable for more than 15 years,	5,000,000	
Amount of private ſubſcriptions for building veſſels, creating a debt at 6 per cent. intereſt, eſtimated	640,000	
		5,640,000
Total ways and means,		9,300,000
Deficiency to be provided next ſeſſion,		5,300,000
Total expenditure authoriſed as per above,		14,600,000

(a) It is expected that ſome of the veſſels will be built by private ſubſcriptions, for which the United States will give ſtock, bearing ſix per cent. intereſt. For the other veſſels 1,550,000 dollars are appropriated in part. The calculations are made on the ſuppoſition of the ſix large veſſels being frigates; but they may be ſhips of the line, at the diſcretion of the Preſident, and would, in that caſe, coſt a much larger ſum.

(b) This is excluſively of volunteers; nor is any eſtimate made of the expence that may be incurred on account of a call of militia.

(c) The calculations of revenue made on a ſuppoſition that the war will not produce any defalcations.

N B. After the year 1800, an additional annual expenditure of about 1,100,000 dollars will be incurred for the deferred ſtock.

LONDON, May 20.

The following was found among the papers of O'Coigley, lately executed for High Treaſon.

The ſecret Committee of England to the Executive Directory of France.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"We are called together, on the wing of the moment, to communicate to you our ſentiments. The citizen who now preſents them to you, and who was the bearer of them before, having but a few hours to remain in town, expect not a laboured addreſs; but plainneſs is the characteriſtic of Republicans.—Tyrants to diſturb the peace of the whole world is at an end. They have tried to raiſe a kind of forced loan. It has failed. Every tax diminiſhes the revenue it was intended to augment and the voluntary contributions have produced nothing. The Ariſtocracy pay their taxes under the maſk of voluntary contributions.—The poor workmen in manufactories are forced to ſubmit to pay towards them, under threats of being turned out of their employments if they do not ſubſcribe. Even the ſoldiers have been compelled; but by far the greater part reſiſt, and the few that have ſubmitted have either been cajoled through fear, or compelled by force. Affairs are drawing to an awful criſis. Tyranny, ſhaken to its baſe, is ready to expire in its own ruin. With the tyranny of England, that of all Europe muſt fall. Haſte then, Great Nation, pour forth thy gigantic force; let the baſe deſpots feel thine avenging ſtroke, and let one oppreſſed nation carol forth the praiſes of France at the altar of liberty. We ſee with rapture your proclamations; they met our warmeſt wiſhes, and removed doubts from the minds of millions—Go on! Engliſhmen will be ready to ſecond your efforts. The ſyſtem of borrowing, which has hitherto enabled miniſters to carry on the war, is now at an end—Engliſhmen are no longer blind to the ſacred flame of liberty. Every day they ſee themſelves bereaved of ſome part of the democracy of their Conſtitution—Injuries are added to injuries and they find that in order to poſſeſs a conſtitution they muſt make one. Parliament declaimers have been the bane of the people; they wiſh to riſe on our deſtruction; they wiſh to ſhare with the Government in the national plunder; and it is the intereſt of each to keep the people in the dark. They have pulled off the diſguiſe;—and the very men who, under the ſemblance of moderate reform, only wiſh to climb to power, are now willing to fall into the ranks of the people; yes, they have fallen into the ranks, and there they muſt ever remain, for Engliſhmen can never place confidence in them; already have the Engliſh fraternized with the Iriſh and Scotch, and a Delegate from each now ſits with us. The ſacred flame of liberty is rekindled, the holy obligation of brotherhood is received with enthuſiaſm. Even in the fleets and armies it makes ſome progreſs—diſaffection prevails in both, and United Britain pants to burſt her chains. Unfortunately we have no leaders—avarice and cowardice pervade the rich; but we are not the leſs united. Some few of the opulent, have indeed, by ſpeeches, profeſſed themſelves the friends of democracy, but they have not acted; they have not conſidered themſelves as diſtinct from the people, and the people in return will conſider their claims as unjuſt and frivolous. They wiſh to place us in front of the battle, that unſupported by the wealth they enjoy we may periſh, while they may hope to raiſe themſelves on our ruin; but let them be told that though we may fall through this criminal neglect, they can never enſlave us, and that Engliſhmen once free, will never ſubmit to a few political impoſtors. United as we are, we only wiſh to ſee the Hero of Italy, and the invincible army of the great Nation. Myriads will hail their arrival, and they will ſoon finiſh the campaign. Tyranny will vaniſh, your veteran troops will return to their native country, there to enjoy that happineſs which they ſhall have purchaſed with their blood.

Sth Pluviſe, A. R. G.
May 31

After Sir Richard Stratcah had thrown a few ſhells into the town of Havre, he ſent a meſſage to the magiſtrates, informing them that he did not wiſh to deſtroy the place, his object being merely to get at the gun boats in the river, and that, if they would deliver them up, he would do no further injury to the town. The magiſtrates, we are given to underſtand, refuſed to give up the veſſels; in conſequence of which, Sir Richard fired ſeveral more ſhot, which did conſiderable damage.

Letters from Germany ſtate, that the directory has cenſured the conduct of Bernadotte at Vienna. We alſo learn by accounts from Liſbon, that the French ambaſſador Truguet having behaved in a very inſolent manner at Madrid, to the new Spaniſh miniſter Saavedra, has been equally blamed by the directory, and recalled to Paris. It appears doubtful whether the two ambaſſadors have, in thoſe ſcandalous proceedings merely acted in conformity to their ſecret inſtructions; but it will be admitted that their haughty tone and arrogant manners are perfectly ſuited to the ſpirit of the preſent French government; and therefore their diſgrace may perhaps be but a temporary matter; dictated by the politics of the moment.

The following is an account of the death of Colonel Hely, of the 11th regiment, at Oſtend, as communicated by an officer in the guards:—After the Engliſh had ſurrendered, a French officer began to ſtrip him of his epaulets and watch; the colonel took a piſtol from his waiſtcoat pocket, and ſhot him; upon which ſome of the French ſoldiers immediately killed the colonel.

It ſeem that the high and extravagant pretenſions of the French government, expreſſed in the laſt note of their Plenipotentiaries at Raſtadt, have not only been received by the deputation of the empire with that diſſatisfaction which it has uniformly teſtified with the terms which the French have advanced againſt the empire and the Conſtitution of the Germanic body, but have likewiſe called forth a diſſent on the part of the Auſtrian envoy, which had never hitherto been expreſſed. At preſent it is the decided reſolution of the deputation to refuſe their aſſent to the conditions propoſed by France. The ſupport of the Auſtrian Plenipotentiary, Count Lehrbach, will give a weight to their oppoſition which it never before poſſeſſed:—In his note on the diſcuſſion of the French Note, Count L. expreſſed himſelf in the following ſtrong terms:—"Auſtria has hitherto in all her declarations and proceedings, expreſſed the moſt ardent and ſincere wiſh for peace; but at the ſame time held herſelf bound, as a ſtate of the empire, to endeavour, by all the means in her power, to maintain the conſtitution of the German Empire intire, and ſuffer as little change as poſſible in the ſeveral ſtates. Confiding in the juſtice of the French republic, we have flattered ourſelves we ſhould be able to attain this end, as the notes of the French miniſters hitherto given, containing repeated aſſurances of the intention of the republic to found the future peace on principles which ſhall be juſt, equally to the intereſt of both nations, and calculated to enſure tranquility and ſecurity. We cannot therefore, but be greatly ſurpriſed at the new demands contained in the note of May 3d, which were equally unexpected, alarming, and which, inſtead of procuring to the German Empire tranquility and ſecurity, can only tend to render its boundaries uncertain and defenceleſs, and to produce ſuch a confuſion in the interior, as muſt prepare the way for the utter overthrow of the conſtitution." [The remainder of this article is not in the preſent mail.

Count Cobenzel arrived at Raſtadt on the 12th inſt. he travelled ſo expeditiouſly that he was only three days on his journey from Vienna thither. Bernadotte who is at the ſame place, on the 13th diſcharged all his ſervants, a circumſtance from which it is inferred, that he will not return as ambaſſador to Vienna, but be appointed general to one of the armies.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

Wigs are now all the ton, in England, among the ladies. What a bleſſing it is that they wore their own hair in the time of Pope. Had Belinda worn a wig, we ſhould have loſt one of the fineſt poems in the Engliſh language.

Paris bids fair to be one of the moſt extraordinary cabinets of curioſities in the world. The paintings and ſtatues of Italy and Flanders—the Stadtholders elephants—the Swiſs bears, and the Egyptian pyramids, will, altogether make the moſt wonderful collection.

The anſwer of Gen. Marſhall to the addreſs of the Corporation of Richmond, deſerve to be printed and diſperſed by the government throughout every part of the continent. Coming from one, in whom all parties confide, who poſſeſſes every republican virtue, that can conciliate popular eſteem, and receive general truſt, his words ſo clear and decided, muſt make numerous converts, eſpecially among our ſouthern friends. They will liſten to him without *prejudice*; and wherever that is the caſe, conviction is certain. It forces itſelf irreſiſtably upon every unbiaſſed mind.

Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 6th June

"It is with real concern I obſerve the appearance of a calamitous war between France and your country. I can aſſure you the people here, almoſt to a man, are greatly incenſed at the conduct of the French government towards America as it gives us great reaſon to believe that their only aim is plunder, and not the freedom and happineſs of mankind as they have been dazling the world with; but our eyes are now opened and we perceive the deluſion; they have made many of their warmeſt friends here their avowed enemies. Although the times have been very indifferent with us, I am convinced they would be tenfold worſe if the French could conquer us; but I truſt God will preſerve both us and you from their deſigns. I need not mention to you the diſturbed ſtate of Ireland—there have been ſeveral battles fought, in which the king's troops have been generally ſucceſsful. I am ſorry to ſay too many lives have been loſt on both ſides, but the inſurgents have ſuffered as ten to one. I truſt it is nearly over as many of thoſe deluded people have come in, and given up their arms ſuch as they had. Many perſons here have been lately taken up for treaſon, amongſt them three or four perſons of note in the temple, againſt whom the charges are not yet exhibited. Several others have been tried at Maidſtone, one of whom is to be executed this week. O'Connor is acquitted; but is ſent to Ireland to anſwer another charge.

"Thank God we have a very promiſing ſeaſon for the various productions of the earth; it does not appear that a ſingle article has miſſed; fruit is early and in great abundance. We had a very fine winter; in ſhort we want nothing but more acknowledgments to Providence for his great goodneſs to this country."

HALIFAX (N. C.) Auguſt 20.

Election for Congreſs.

	Blount.	Alſton.	Kennady.	Binford.
Halifax	36	935	2	25
Northampton	96	156	0	340
Martin	32	348	132	1
Edgcombe	580	58	6	0
Pitt	159	19	483	3
Beufort	304	1	390	0
	1207	1553	1010	370

In 1796, Blount had a majority of more than 1200 votes.—At the preſent election, all the candidates, except himſelf, avowed their determination to ſupport the meaſures of our government, and were generally ſupported on that principle, ſo that we may fairly ſtate the majority againſt him at upwards of 1700.—The happy change of public opinion, ſo plainly ſhewn, muſt be cauſe of joy and triumph to all true friends of our country throughout the union.—Nothing has tended in a greater degree to rouſe the public indignation, and to cauſe the people to expreſs their real ſentiments, than Blount's famous, or rather infamous, motion for diſſolving the Britiſh treaty. They evidently demonſtrated that the baſe machinations of the deteſtable French faction in congreſs are ſolely directed to diſtract the councils of our country, and to invite the aggreſſions of an unprincipled and mercileſs foe. We have therefore the greater reaſon to rejoice, as the event has been as propitious as the intention was wicked and miſchievous.

Judge Stone is elected for the diſtrict of Edenton. From the abilities, integrity and patriotiſm of this gentleman, we preſage the moſt ſolid advantages to our country.

In Newbern diſtrict the conteſt lay between two federaliſts—No jacobin had the effrontery to offer himſelf.

The independent, firm and virtuous Grove, met with no oppoſition in Fayetteville diſtrict. We join our voice to the common prayer of all true federaliſts in the ſtate, that he never may, while he has the inclination to ſerve, and his conduct, as heretofore, ſhall continue to merit the approbation and applauſe of his country.

From the other diſtricts we have not yet heard—There is however great reaſon to expect a material change of men and principles; and we are bold to add, that if any of the old members are returned, it will be only account of ſuitable federal characters not having offered. Several of them have been very laviſh of their *mendicant* letters, filled with mean and humble ſolications—Some have cried "*Peccavi*," and have promiſed a change of conduct if re-elected; but we entertain little hopes of their amendment, ſenſible that they would again return to their old leaders—"like the dog to his vomit, and the ſow to her wallowing."

We however, with pleaſure, embrace the idea, that the reproach and approbium thrown on the ſtate, of its delegates obſequiouſly obeying the mandates, and being the paſſive tools, of the demagogues of our ſiſter of the Ancient Dominion—will effectually be effaced; and that the ſtate of North-Carolina will take and maintain that rank in the union, to which ſhe is entitled by her population, by her riches, and by her virtues.

LYNCHBURG, Auguſt 18

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of Campbell county at the Court Houſe on Monday the 13th of Auguſt, it being the firſt day of the court, the citizens being previouſly notified to attend in order to addreſs the Preſident of the United States.—The following addreſs was agreed to, with only two or three diſſenting voices, and ordered to be ſubſcribed by Mr. James Steptoe, as Chairman, atteſted by William Norvell, as Secretary, and to be tranſmitted direct to the Preſident of the United States

To his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Preſident *of the* United States.

SIR,

If the American government dare not make treaties with other nations, without the conſent of France—If the Preſident of the United States dare not communicate to Congreſs the ſtate of the Union, without conſulting France—If we are to be plundered of millions by the French, and dare not reſent it—If we are to bribe the moſt corrupt government under the ſun, and become tributary to it—In fine, if we are to ſubmit to inſults without number, on injuries unbounded, and keep our mouths ſealed and our hands chained behind us; deluſive indeed is our independence, and in vain have our anceſtors fought and ſpilled the beſt blood in America.

Peace to us is deſirable—we wiſh to enjoy it; but France ſeems determined to break down that vine and fig-tree under which we were repoſing.

America, and all the world, except France, can vouch for the ſincerity of your exertions, to preſerve an honorable peace; and we verily believe that the whole tenor of your adminiſtration has been bottomed on a ſincere wiſh for the real welfare of our common country, aided by eminent talents and the moſt ſolid judgment.

As well wiſhers to all mankind, we ſhould feel abundant pleaſure in ſeeing the French people peaceably ſettled under a well organized government; but the name of nature of it is to us a matter of indifference, if *they* ſhould be ſatisfied:—but our good wiſhes do not carry us ſo far as to be willing to abandon to them *one particle* of our *Independence*, to ſubmit quietly to their intrigues, or to be drawn from that path which we have a right to purſue.

We love our government, and believe it to be the beſt under the ſun—We place the *greateſt confidence* in the conſtituted authorities, and truſt that the executive will purſue ſuch meaſures as may beſt conduce to our welfare. It would be ſuperfluous to add, that our perſons and property are ready to protect our independence and that you may long continue its firm ſupporter, is the ſincere wiſh of the citizens of Campbell.

By order of the meeting
JAMES STEPTOE, *Chairman.*

Teſte,
WILLIAM NORVELL, *Secretary.*

Auguſt 15th, 1798.

LOST,

THIS day, on the main road, between the Oaks and Mrs. Darracott's, a ſmall RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, in which were two bonds, one granted by Mrs. Darracott to William Price, eſq; for £ 251: 18: 9, with two credits endorſed thereon; the other given by Edmund Thomas to the ſubſcriber, for £ 7: 10; and ſundry other papers of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner.—Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book, bonds and papers to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

All perſons are forewarned trading for ſaid bonds, as proper ſteps are taken to prevent a payment.

WILLIAM HAWKINS,
At the Land-Office.

Richmond, Auguſt 20, 1798.

From a late London Paper
The Mean Speculatif de L'Europe.

PARM. DUMOURIER

Having stated M. Dumourier's opinion respecting this country, its relative situation with France, and the probable issue of the Invasion, we shall, with the author, take a rapid view of the other States of Europe, beginning as he does with

AUSTRIA.

This power, he observes, except what it has lost of its dignity and honor, is a great gainer by this War. Its territory, and even its population are considerably augmented. But the Italian acquisitions of the House of Austria, M. Dumourier thinks very precarious; and he predicts that a war will soon happen, the result of which must be either the subjection of the Cisalpine Republic to Austria, or which he thinks much more likely, the entire emancipation of Venice from the Imperial yoke.

PRUSSIA.

This power, Mr. Dumourier observes, has one of two difficult alternatives to chuse—either to suffer the dissolution of the Empire by a concession of the French demands at Rastadt, or to go to war again with the French Republic. The fate of Europe seems to hang upon its decision.

The natural enemies of Prussia, says the author, are Russia and Austria; but his most terrible enemy, and one that is no less dangerous in peace than in war, is Democracy. Neither treasures nor armies can stop its progress: it exhausts the one and reduces the other: It surrounds and penetrates on every side the Prussian States; it besieges his throne, and saps the foundations of it; nor can the King avoid being buried under its ruins, unless he betakes himself to his tent, and acts the part of a Hero, instead of a Sovereign.

If he does this without loss of time, he may yet save Switzerland, Suabia, Franconia, from democratic agitations: he may rally round him Russia, the Northern powers, all Germany, and even House of Austria itself, which abandoned the public cause, only because it was exhausted, and had been itself basely abandoned. He will save England; for then he will save Europe, laws, public morals, and Royalty itself: If not, he will be one of the first victims of Democratic Revolution, and will have been the author of his own misfortune.

THE EMPIRE.

All Germany has laid down its arms, and humbly sues for peace. A Congress, which will be the eternal shame of the Germanic Body, and which will sanction its destruction, is assembled at Rastadt.—The Germanic armies, in consequence of a suspension of arms, have retired more than 30 leagues from the Rhine, whilst the French occupy Weteravia, over run Westphalia, surround the miserable Congress, have taken possession of Mayence, Manheim, the Dutchy of Bisle, and threaten still greater violence, if the Deputies of the Empire do not accede to the terms they offer.

Should the project of the French be accepted, & take place in its full extent, Germany will become the partition of seven Sovereign Houses; Austria, Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, the Palatine Wirtemburg, and Brunswick. Each of these seven planets will be surrounded by one or more sattellites, which will perhaps be destined at last to be melted each into its respective leaders.

The revolutionary propagandists are now very active; their chief places for residence are Italy, Switzerland, the banks of the Rhine, and all capitals. Peace will open to them new receptacles, and they will find places of arms in the Centre of Germany. Hamburg to the North, Frankfort and Augsburg will be the revolutionary seminaries, whence missionaries will spread round the Sovereigns of Germany, who, for having destroyed their own Constitution, feeble but imposing, with as much pusillanimity as injustice, will be easily overthrown by their own subjects. The proclamation of the Ambassador Mengaud, to the Swiss, announces that the French will be ready to give support to all people, who shall claim their assistance to acquire democratic freedom. What then will become of Germany? We may conceive it from the fate of Italy.

What preventive can be proposed for the threatening mischiefs? The rupture of the disgraceful conferences at Rastadt, a national war, union and a manly king, who will raise the Germanic Eagle without any other ambition than that of saving his country—or else the universal peace of Europe, preventing that war or concluding it.

ITALY

The fate of the Cisalpine Republic, is yet precarious, and depends on what will be concluded at Rastadt. If a general war takes place, France too much engaged on her own account, will not be able to give it sufficient assistance, and they will either again voluntarily assume the yoke of Austria, or be subdued by it. Then the rest of Italy will be exempt from democracy. If peace takes place, the first war of the Cisalpines will perhaps be against France, and will be the fruits of their restless ambition, and their resentment.

The lot of the king of Naples is become very precarious, by the catastrophe of Rome. The democratic army is on his frontiers; the French navy, at Corfu, keeps him in check. He will be forced to pay a subsidy to France. But this uncertain state cannot long last. If peace is concluded at Rastadt, some pretence of quarrel will be seized, and he will soon lose his crown, for his existence will not square with the revolutionary projects of France on Italy. If a general war should take place; he may be the Liberator of Italy, and he has no other part to take for his own safety.

TURKEY

The revolution of Italy necessarily drags in its train that of Turkey. Should even the French, respecting their old alliance with the Porte, solely attentive to the interests of their commerce, abstain from agitating the people of Greece, the Italians, regenerated to liberty in their new enthusiasm, would not fail to send missionaries to the other side of the Adriatic gulph.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg is not only the head but the heart of the empire; all the canals of its political existence, terminate there. The tragic events, which often happen near the throne, are an indifferent sight to the people, who see them without motion or interest, because they have no effect on their condition. The crown may be borne by a man or a woman; it may be violently and unjustly seized; it is all the same to the people; whoever wears it is obeyed; the sovereign is always acknowledged there.

It would seem that such a government enjoys perfect shelter from all revolutionary storms; and that such a nation is not susceptible of the revolutionary enthusiasm.—It never reads: it knows nothing; it has not even Gazettes; it is ignorant that there exists a great people, which in consequence of mathematical discussions, has overturned a monarchy of fourteen centuries, has conquered all the nations of Europe, and propagated its opinions with its arms.

There nevertheless exists in Russia a great city, where knowledge is beginning to increase, where the hatred and jealousy of the court resemble principles of independence, and germs of republicanism. That city is Moscow. It is at present the asylum of discontent, and censure, and will become on some future day, the focus of the revolution.

SPAIN.

Though called upon to co-operate with its fleet, there is no power in Europe more interested than Spain against the success of the French descent on England; which would give to France the empire of the seas, and make her the mistress of the Universe. Spain may sometimes experience from the Government of England some humiliations and vexations; but England can never entertain a project for destroying her Commerce, or conquering her Colonies. She is interested by her own commercial relations to manage Spain, and to use her superiority with moderation.

Spain is at this moment thrown out of her political circle, and ought to wish to get into it again. The alliance of the Spanish King with the French Republic is monstrous burthensome and dangerous. His differences with England were mere trifles, as was proved by the slight grievances detailed in his manifesto. With the English it is only the vanity of the King of Spain that is concerned; but with the French his existence.

The safety of Spain then depends on that of England, and consequently on the result of the Congress at Rastadt, on the general war, or the universal peace.

PORTUGAL

The storm which threatens Portugal is violent; but there are many chances in its favor; and it should at least await the result of the Congress at Rastadt to make its decision. To employ time with celerity is the policy of the strong; to procrastinate and gain time is the only resources of the feeble. Spain alone is not capable of subduing Portugal, defended by an army of 80,000 men, and by double the number of militia, who think themselves at least equal to the Spaniards.

The court of Spain must behold with no less terror than repugnance a French army traverse its territories, to go into Portugal. The French Directory has not money to pay this army, which must be entirely at the charge of Spain. She would also be obliged to join some of her own troops, who would soon be infected with the revolutionary contagion. The Spanish nation would either adopt the opinions of these guests, or it would become indignant against their principles and their conduct. The court of Spain would run the risk, either of the complete disorganization of its armies, and the defection of its democratised subjects or of the indignation of its people, who recollecting the grievances they have long had to complain of against the court, among which the calamitous war against England is not the smallest, would perhaps join the Portuguese, to get rid of their odious auxiliaries; this court would find itself between two revolutions of a contrary kind, and would perhaps be the victim of one or the other.

Whatever part Portugal may take, whether to wait quietly its destiny, or to shew activity and courage, its lot depends on that of England, consequently on the result of the Congress at Rastadt, on the general war or the universal peace.

FRANCE.

Mr. Dumourier takes a view of the situation of France, not only as she stands within herself, but relatively to the other powers of Europe.

With regard to the Germanic Empire and the Congress at Rastadt, he observes, that the French not only dictate the conditions of peace, but execute them beforehand. The Germanic Corps he describes as a dying man, whose relations join in dividing effects with a stranger, whom they are not able to drive out of the house.

As to the mighty project of the Directory, the descent on England, Mr. Dumourier thinks that it will certainly take place, and has fixed upon the spring as the period. In the remarks which we made in Monday's paper, we showed how erroneous many of Mr. Dumourier's notions were, respecting the facility of this project. In this chapter he takes quite a different ground, and seems to anticipate the probable failure of the expedition, should they rashly attempt it. He observes too, as we have already observed in the Oracle many weeks ago, that if the plan should miscarry, as we have no doubt it will, the French Government will be ruined: Indeed, he says, France itself will be ruined: "her laurels will be withered, her allies will desert her, and turn against her; the other powers of Europe will attack her on every side; she will have lost her warriors, & the reputation of her arms; she will be without revenues and internal discord will complete her destruction."

Supposing then, what seems inevitable, that it should be overturned, Mr. Dumourier asks, by what will the present Government be replaced? Will it be by another vicious Government, which will bring about another so that, from one revolution after another the French nation will perceive and acknowledge, that it is too numerous, too desirous of glory, luxury, pleasure, and enjoyment, to exist always under a stern democratical regimen, which produces nothing but exagerations, frenzy, agitations, factions, and crimes; which destroys personal security as well as private property; which dissolves all the social bonds; which, under the name of liberty, tyrannizes with the most barbarous ignorance; which several times within the last year puts down contemptible demagogues, only to raise up others as contemptible; which recruits the population of France, exhausted by its madness, by wars, massacres, emigration, and banishment, with the scum of all the nations on the Continent; which disguises political equality under the outside of a savage fraternity; which murders and robs, with the most cruel licentiousness, in the name of the country; which gives to the present generation an example of every kind of vice, and the coming one a ferocious and unsocial education.

Such are Mr. Dumourier's ideas of democracy, now that he is no longer a general in the service of the French republic.

The French, he observes, will at last be tired of being the scourge and terror of other people. All these mischiefs he attributes to the present Government, to its disquiet, its false policy, its ambition, its incapacity, and above all to the desire it has to agitate by democracy all states and communities, internally and externally, in order to sustain itself.

Mr. Dumourier concludes with a strong appeal to all the Princes and people of Europe, urging them to join anew in a coalition against the French.

Let them contemplate, he says, the Batavians ruined by the false liberty, which the French have made the price of an hundred millions of florins, and their most important fortresses; Italy irreparably plundered of her riches, and torn to pieces by anarchy and civil war; the Swiss disorganized and loaded with contributions; the miserable inhabitants of the Left Bank of the Rhine moistening with their tears the tricolored ribbons which bind them to a people, whom they detest and who deprives them of their country, their manners, customs, religion, and principles. Such are the fruits of democratic agitation; such are the excesses into which it has impelled a once generous nation.

"A wall of brass must be opposed to this torrent.—It "is with arms that we must repel the disgrace and the "misfortunes with which the French threaten Europe. If "peace is concluded at Rastadt on the bases so imperiously "dictated by the French Directory, Europe is undone "All the nations of Europe must then coalesce again, not "to conquer, but to force France to go back to its own "constitutional principles.

"This coalition should be composed of people who are "still free, against that which persecutes and threatens "them all. Spain, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, are "chained to the car of their conqueror, Turkey is anullity. "To France must be opposed a league offensive and defen"sive between Prussia, Austria, the Empire, Russia, Sweden, "Denmark, and America; to which, if possible, the King "of Naples, Switzerland, and Turkey, should be induced "to accede.

"This league should begin by annulling all that has "been concluded at Rastadt; it should oppose itself abso"lutely to the invasion of England, by a formal interpo"sition, or by a war, if necessary; it should impose on the "Belligerent Powers a rigorous armistice, and force by arms "the party that refuses it.

"The Congress of Rastadt must then cease to be a despi"cable Conventicle, where the Members of the Germanic "Body are ready to put their signatures to national appro"brium, and the dissolution of the Empire; it should be "removed into a town more sheltered from the possibility "of French insult; it should become the Congress of the "whole universe; there should be discussed the interests of "all with freedom and good faith; the political existence "of all should be secured on a just and firm basis; and the "result would be an universal peace."

Richmond, Sept. 4.

On Sunday last, at one o'clock P. M. departed this life, in the 28th year of his age, after a short, but painful illness, GEORGE MAYO, Esquire, late a Representative of the county of Chesterfield, in the Legislature of this state.

In few men have the amiable and virtuous qualities of human nature appeared more conspicuous, than in him; and all who had the pleasure of knowing him, can testify, that he was "An honest Man, the noblest work of God."

"Thus passes o'er thro' varied life's career,
"Mans fleeting age; the seasons as they fly,
"Snatch from us, in their course, year after "year,
"Some sweet connection, some endearing "tie."

Also, departed this life, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. ICHABOD HUNTER, merchant, of this city. His fortitude, under a lingering illness, has been singularly great. He was one of the most affectionate of husbands—As a man, he was universally esteemed. All who knew him, are penetrated with the deepest sorrow at his loss.

"——— Death heeds not tears, nor sighs—
"All, all, must bend obedient to his will."

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, September 3, 1798.

A. ARMISTEAD Anderson. Thomas Abbott, care of John Wickham. John Allen, 4. Nelson Anderson. Major Richard Allen. Isaac Allen. Wilson Allen, clerk of the general court. David Anderson. William Alexander.

B. Mrs. Byrd James Burke. Charles F. Bates. 3. Mrs. Buchannan Ethrie Banks Enos Bolton. Messrs. Boyd and Kerr. Effort Booker. Miss Peggy Boles. Rachel Blew. James Bennett's administrator or administrators, who formerly lived in the city of Richmond, to the care of Richard Crouch. Samuel Brown, Merchant. Miles Bott. Zachariah Brookes, Manchester. Richard Banks. Captain Matthew Burgess.

C. Charles Cocke. Samuel Castle. Daniel Chapman. William Claiborne. James Callahan. The Clerk of the Court of Hustings John Clarke, cabinet maker. William Cocke. Thomas Callis.

D. Henry Dickerson, near Richmond. Mrs. Jane Doutnat. Henry Dixon. Mr. Dobion. William Dunton. Sloop Katy George Daurell. William Dunn. Chosen Viere F. Dimitry William Detroval. John Day, Hanover. George Dabney.

E. Lewis Eugene

F. Mrs. Elizabeth Fontaine Col. William Fontaine. The Honorable William Flemming. Miss Nancy Farrow. Barnard Fowler. Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of John Fitzhugh. Solomon Fussell. Thomas Fitzpatrick

G. Peachy R. Gilmore. Roger Gregory. Hugh Graham. Robert Goode. Mrs. Gay. John Goode, Martin Gordon, Manchester, 2.

H. Colonel John Harvie, 3. Oliver Howard. William Hanby. John Hargrave. Thomas Haden. James Henry. William Hall. Nathaniel Holman. Elredge Harris. Moore Hylton. John Hendrick, Manchester, 2.

J. Mr. Jordan, care of George Gardner. Barnal Jones. Honorable M. Jones, 5. Humphrey Jones. Hamilton Jones. 2. Jacob Judah. William Johnson. Honorable Judge Iredell. John Joy.

L. Jedediah Leeds. Edmund B. Lacey. John Lovell. Richard Lardson. Capt. George Lambeth. Thomas Lester. B. H. Latrobe. 2.

M. Captain William Meredith, Sloop John. Samuel Moody, care of William Holiday. Benjamin Mosby, 2. John Morgan. Cyrus Marth. William Mayo. 3. Miss Eliza Mayo James M'Cormick. The Sheriff of Henrico. Reverend William M'Kendrie. John Myers.

N. Hannah Neale John New.

O. John Overton. Samuel Overton. Robert Oliver.

P. George Pottie, Louisa. Thomas Henry Prosser. Doctor Wilson Price. James Perry. William Porter. John Pike. Eliza Price. Ezekiel Penton. Capt. John Powers. John Palmer George Poindexter.

R. Willis Riddick. Zebelon Rudolph. Mrs. Randolph, Curles. 2. William Reynolds. Mrs. Henry Randolph, Chester Lodge. Peter Rose. John Rhenny, Amelia. James Ragland.

S. Robert Spear. Joseph Sympson. Fortunatus Sydnor. Nelly Skinner. Christopher Sink. John Starke. Robert Sydnor. Claiborne Sandidge. Benjamin Shepherd. John Shell. Mr Syblee. Michael Souder. Francis Smith. Manchester. John Stockdell. Armistead Selden. Robert Sherlock.

T. P. F. Trent, Manchester. Richardson Taylor, on board the Mary. Peter Tinsley 7. Joel Tucker. William Tinsley. Jane Thomas. Doctor Thomas A. Taylor. John Thornton.

V. Jacob Valentine, 2.

W. Miss Fanny Woody, Henrico county. James Warrick. Ninnian Wife. Thomas Wash. William White, Hanover County 2. Thomas Williamson. Samuel Woody. William C. Williams. Jacob Wheaton.

Y. Charles Yancey. William Young.

For Sale,

THE TRACT of LAND in Hanover county known by the name of May Field, formerly the property of John Garland, deceased, containing between five and six hundred acres; lying on the main road leading from the city of Richmond, over the Meadow-Bridges, and within eight miles of the said city. There is thereon a very convenient dwelling house, two stories high, which will be given in good repair. The land lies well and is capable of great improvement; about one half thereof is cleared. The healthiness of the place, and its contiguity to Richmond, renders it a desirable seat for a gentleman of that place, who may wish to have a country residence.—Possession will be given at Christmas. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS TINSLEY.

Hanover, Sept. 1, 1798.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners for the state of Virginia, appointed under the act of congress, intituled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," are hereby informed, that I have appointed the 15th day of October next, for the first general meeting of the board, at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, when and where they will be pleased to attend, in order to commence the duties enjoined by the said act.

THOMAS TINSLEY, 1st Comm'r.

Richmond, August 28, 1798. (3w)

FOR SALE,
The TENEMENT,

Now occupied by the Subscriber.

PETER TINSLEY.

Richmond, Aug 28th, 1798. (2w)

MARSHALL and SYME,

HAVE FOR WHOLE-SALE,

At their Store, in the Cross street, leading to Shockoe Warehouse,

LINENS;
Oznaburgs;
Russia and brown sheeting;
Checks;
Printed linen and muslin handkerchiefs;
Silk handkerchiefs;
Plain, worked and book muslin;
Manchester goods;
Calicoes;
Dimities;
Ginghams;
Printed books;
A variety of haberdashery and millinery goods;
Felt, castor and beaver hats;
Boots and shoes;
A general assortment of ironmongery, hardware and cutlery.
Ditto of saddlery;
Ditto of cast iron goods;
Window Glass and glass-ware;
Gun-powder;
Draught and bottled porter;
Dry painters colors;
Cordage;
And a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Richmond, July 23, 1798. (4w)

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to us by Thomas Underwood, to secure the payment of four bonds to John H. Nutter, dec'd, four other bonds to David Cochran, dec'd, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, the 17th day of September next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1000 Acres, in the state of Kentucky, lying on the waters of Licking, in Clarke county. Also will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, the 19th September next a tract of LAND, in Goochland county, on Lickinghole creek containg about 301 acres, it being the Land John Underwood now lives on.

JOSEPH WATKINS.
WILLIAM POPE.
THOMAS FOYSTER.

August 23d, 1798. (3w)

Ready Money Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me made by Alexander Mucauley, dec'd, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 24th of September next,

A CERTAIN MESSUGE,

Lying in Hanover-Town,

CONSISTING of two half acre lots, well inclosed, with a comfortable dwelling-house, and various out houses thereon, in good repair.—Any person inclined to purchase, may view the premises by applying to Mr William B Christian, resident thereon.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, } Trustees.
THOMAS NELSON. }

For the Prese.

TO the gentlemen freeholders and fellow citizens and cristians of Every denomination in the State of virginia Seeing that we are in danger to be over run with deism and infadality in order to prevent which we are resolved to join our sister state of pensylvania in their plan of chusing persons to fill places of honor and profit that is to chuse such only as shall previously To their election make a publick declaration at the place of their election of their belief of one god the preserver and governor of the Universe and also that the scriptures of the old dan new testament are of divine inspiration. and who shall patronize publick worship by personal attendance when convenient Resolved therefore that we will not in futer vote any person to any place of honor or profit until he shall make the above declarations given under our hand. (1t)

Verbatim et Literatim.

From Altona, Hamburg and Rotterdam papers

GENOA, May 19

The French convoy of about one hundred sail, with 10 or 12000 men on board, under the command of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, after having taken in water and provisions, sailed from hence on the 17th; but was detained by calms in our waters, and some of the convoy were this day seen off Cape Noli. The fleet of Civita Vecchia was to sail yesterday, and that of Toulon this day. It is expected the different squadrons and convoys will have formed a junction in a few days.

A number of Englishmen arrested in the vicinity of Ferara, and among them Lord Bristol, the bishop, arrived here yesterday, escorted by French troops.

MILAN May 22.

The peasants who had rose in the vicinity of Perugia and Castello having either too high an opinion of their strength, or dreading the approach of a column of French troops, had sallied forth out of the mountains into the plain, and marched against the towns of Urbino and Pesaro; but at Urbino they found General Lechi with a corps of Cisalpine troops ready to repel them. Whilst they attacked the Cisalpines, General Waller at the head of a body of French troops fell in their rear, defeated them completely and took all their cannon and ammunition. Many of them were killed but a far greater number made prisoners. The French have now put a garrison of 1500 men in the town of Castello.

RASTADT. May 24

Francois de Neufchateau arrived this day with a numerous suite at Selz; a company of the first grenadiers had previously been marched there from Leuterburg to serve him as a guard of honor. Count de Cobenzel, it is said has already seen him incognito. The Count de Cobenzel, Metternich, the Prussian ambassador Count de Goertz and the members of the deputation of the empire will pay him a formal visit tomorrow.

Some suppose that the negociations to be opened at Selz will be quite unconnected with those of Rastadt, but others confidently affirm that the German empire will be decided there without any further reference to the Congress. Count de Goertz will assist at the conferences at Selz and intends to take lodgings on the other side of the Rhine in the territory of the French Republic. His court, it is said, has declared to the states of the empire that it could not see with pleasure that the French Republic should have another boundary than the Rhine.

May 27.—The conference between the ex director de Neufchateau, and Count de Cobenzel, the new Prime minister of Austria have already commenced conferences at Selz, a little town situated in the French territory in the department of the Lower Rhine, almost opposite to this place. The negociations of the Congress here, are completely at a stand, and report says, the French ministers do not intend to reply to the last note of the deputation of the Empire, and that the negociation will take a different course. The last portion of the deputation of the Empire was this day at Selz to pay their respects to the ex director Francois de Neufchateau. It is said he is a remarkably polite and accomplished man.

The states of the Dutchy of Wurtemberg are not satisfied with the concessions made by the duke, but they insist on a complete reparation for all their grievances.

The French minister Bonnier has celebrated the defeat of the English near Ostend by a grand supper, at which the Prussian and Austrian ministers and several members of the deputation of the empire assisted.

May 31.

A courier arrived on the 28th from Vienna, brought Count de Cobenzel the Emperor's permission to treat with Francois de Neufchateau in the French territory at Selz. The Count went yesterday morning to Selz, where he was received with military honors: He intends to stay there for several days. A ferry has been established between Selz and Phitterdorf to facilitate the communication between the former place and Rastadt. The Telegraphe of Rastadt has been for some days past continually in motion.

AMSTERDAM, May 29.

We have received intelligence that a flotilla of from 60 to 70 sail, frigates, gun vessels and armed transports will shortly put to sea from Dunkirk, and it is thought they are by this time at sea. On board flotilla are 7000 infantry and a regiment of horses Chasseurs. The destination is unknown; but Pleville Pelay, the former marine minister staid two days at Dunkirk to hasten the departure of the flotilla.

BRUXELLES, May 31.

The sluice of Slekens, about half a league from Ostend has suffered considerably by the late attempt of the English. Had the mines had the expected effect, all the low lands of Flanders would have been laid under shaters, vessels filled with stones have been sunk to prevent the inundation.

Private accounts make the English troops taken near Ostend, amount to 6000. 1,400 of them have arrived at Lisle.

FRANKFORT, May 29.

People begin to flatter themselves with the hope here that peace will be finally concluded by next month; they expect, from the conferences Selz, the most decisive influence upon the negociation at Rastadt, so as to remove every thing that hitherto stood in the way of a definitive peace. It is said a few changes will be made in the Constitution of the German Empire, as circumstances will permit, and that upon the intercession of Austria, the three ecclesiastical electorates will be preserved.

June 2.

We are informed by persons coming direct from Rastadt, that Jean de Brie, the new French minister, arrived there yesterday; that count de Cobenzel continued at Selz, and the Congress were preparing to resume their operations.

PARIS, May 28.

The Directoy in the message to the council of ancients, relative to the attack upon Ostend, say, "This fresh atrocity has ended in the disgrace of England; the enemy summoned the garrison of Ostend, consisting only of 300 men, to surrender in half an hour; but Muscard, the great commandant, replied he would soon bury himself with the garrison under its ruins. On the 20th May at day break the garrison of 300 men marched out, attacked the enemy with an incredible bravery and forced from 17 to 1800 Englishmen to lay down their arms."

BASLE, May 22.

Our legislative body have decreed that the seal of the Helvetic Republic, should represent William Tell, in the attitude of receiving out of the hands of his son, the apple pierced upon the head of the latter, with an arrow which he shot from his bow, by order of the tyrant Gessler.

The arbitrary measures of the French commissioners, Roubier and Rapinat, have excited great discontent in the Helvetian directory and in the legislative body. Citizen Zeltner, our minister at Paris writes, that the French Directory have been quite astonished, and declared that the reports of the French agents were quite different from his.

May 27.—Rubouer and Rapinat, the French agents, have been ordered to repair to Paris, to give an account of their conduct, particularly relative to their arbitrary procedings, in tearing off the Helvetic seals, which as well as the French had been put upon the treasuries of the Helvetic collectors, with the consent of the French charge d'affaires Mengaud.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Extract of a Letter received by the Packet, via Dublin, dated 7th June, 1798, from a gentleman of great respectability.

"I have now to inform you of the situation of this part of the kingdom, these ten days past, which is in a state of actual rebellion, in the counties of Meath, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, and no other part of the kingdom as yet, except the county of Dublin. The army is sent out against them in every direction, and have already slaughtered some thousands of them. The rebels assemble in great numbers, but never stand more than the first fire, and then runaway and are pursued by the army and cut to pieces. The arms they have are a kind of pike, prepared for the purpose, at the end of long poles, similar to that at the end of a halbert. They have scarce any fire arms. These are the men that went by the name of defenders. There are numbers of gentlemen of distinction implicated in the conspiracy, and now in custody on information.

"We are all perfectly quiet in the city, where patroles of the army and yeomanry are parading all the night through the streets, and detachments post on all the avenues to the city."

August 21.

THE PATRIOTIC LADIES!

Who would not be a soldier, to be complimented by the approbation of the virtuous Fair?

On Saturday, the 18th instant, an elegant Stand of Colors was presented by two young Ladies of this City, to the Corps of New-York Independent Volunteers, accompanied with the following Letter:

SIR,

IMPRESSED with the highest opinion of the Patriotism, Federalism and military spirit of the New York Independent Volunteers, we presume to evince it by offering on their acceptance the Colors which accompany this—assured that they will do their utmost to prevent their ever yielding to the trophies of Jacobinism and Infidelity. You will please, Sir, to communicate to our sentiments to the Company you have so deservedly the honor to command—and believe us with much esteem,

Your most obedient servants,

E. BUCHANAN,
M. M'CALL.

LEBBEUS LOOMIS, Esq.
Capt. of the N. York Independent Volunteers.

REPLY.

LADIES,

It is not in my power to express the high sense I entertain of the honor done me and the company I command, by your very elegant present of a Stand of Colors. Please to accept my warmest thanks for this honorable mark of attention, and be assured that the New York Independent Volunteers will at the risque of their lives and fortunes, defend this precious deposit against the enemies of our government.

I am, Ladies,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEBBEUS LOOMIS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

There is use, no doubt, in publishing such statements as tend to give the citizens accurate information of the state of the prevailing fever. A knowledge of the exact truth enables each individual to judge of the degree of danger to which he is exposed and of the propriety or impropriety of meeting the inconveniences which are inseparable from a removal. In this view an account of deaths collected from the sexons of the different churches, is a valuable document. If when this information is collecting, it could also be ascertained in what part of the city each death recorded had occurred, this would add much to the utility of it. But nothing is more fallacious than the statement of new cases, which are collected from the physicians: no dependance can be placed upon it in forming an idea of the state of the disease. Some physicians are unwilling, or neglect to, specify the new cases that occur to them in their practice; and as quacks are consulted as well as the regular bred physicians, these, to swell their consequence, and to give a high idea of the success of their mode of treatment,—set down every case of malady that comes under their cognizance as yellow fever. It is in this way that the list of new cases (which is said also to be incompiete) is made to amount to 40, 50 and 60 in 24 hours.

WORCESTER August 25.

THE PRESIDENT

In his journey from Philadelphia to Quincy, the President of the United States every where received, from his fellow citizens, testimonials of respect and esteem, which could be exceed by nothing but the most cordial approbation of his public measures. The citizens of New Jersey, New-York and Connecticut, vied with each other in doing him honor. His reception in this town, was noticed in our last. At Marborough, he was met by an escort of Middlesex Cavalry, and conducted to Weston, where, the next morning he was met by another company, which, at Waltham, were joined by two others, who escorted him to Watertown, where he received a federal salute from a company of artillery. At Watertown, the escort was increased by a battalion of cavalry, from Boston and its vicinity.—At Newton and Little Cambridge, houses were decorated, and civic arches suspended from trees, with the label "*Welcome illustrious President!*" and the President's march was played on two Piano Fortes, placed on the road. At the line between Middlesex and Norfolk, the Middlesex escort took their leave; but the Boston, and neighboring cavalry, were here joined by many citizens, and escorted him to his seat. At Roxbury the honors were continued. Over Milton bridge were thrown a number of arches of evergreen, which bore, in the chaplet of Laurel, "*Welcome illustrious Chief!*" On each side of the way, near the bridge, the citizens of the town and a choir of singers of both sexes, made the air resound with the patriotic song of, "*Adams and liberty*;" while a groupe of female children dressed in white, strewed flowers in the way. The whole scene was beautiful and affecting, beyond description. A large number of the President's fellow town men, on horseback, met him on the road, and joined the cavalcade in bestowing the honors, which he has so worthily gained. In the evening the colonade on Milton bridge was elegantly illuminated, and provision made for a large company which assembled. Above 60 ladies, dressed in white, honored the company with their presence and joined in the chorus of a number of patriotic songs.

BOSTON August 21.

FEVER.

At a general meeting of the physicians yesterday afternoon, to consult on the state of the health of the town, it was ascertained, there were but six persons sick of the fever. A degree of doubt was even entertained concerning the disease of some of these.

In a work lately published at Paris by Professor Koch, after a very minute enumeration of the Sums levied by the French during the war, concludes the subject by the following

RECAPITULATION.

Money and Known Amount.

Prussia for Cleves	3 600 000
Holland: contribution of 200 millions negotiated at 65 per cent	130,000,000
Pay of 25,000 men for four years at 14 000 000	56 000 000
Low Countries and Liege	192,000,000
Countries between the Rhine and Moselle, and Meuse and Meuse	47,000,000
Franconia	12,000 000
Wirtemberg	4,000 000
Baden	3 215 000
Suabia	27,500 000
Bavaria	16 090 000
Parma	3 650 000
Modena	10 070 000
The Pope	30 000,000
Genoa	4 000 000
Tuscany	8,000 000
Milanese and Cisalpine	29 000,000
Livres	605 965 000

SAVANNAH, August 7.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of mentioning a very daring outrage, which was committed in this harbor on the night of the 4th inst.—A small Spanish schooner had that day arrived from St. Augustine, which was soon known to be the same vessel that had lately been a privateer, and captured two outward bound American vessels near Tybee Bar, which were carried into St. Augustine. Two of the privateersmen came in the schooner, and it appears were recollected by some of those who had been captured. About midnight a party proceeded to the wharf where the schooner lay, maltreated in the most outrageous manner the crew, then unmoored and carried her about a mile up the river, where she was set fire to and entirely consumed. This violent and unjustifiable act is the more to be regretted, as the Spanish government of East-Florida had evinced every disposition to render justice to the United States, and had dismissed the two captured vessels above mentioned, on finding that they had no contraband articles on board. We understand that the corporation have yesterday been occupied in enquiring into the circumstances of this unwarrantable business, and have come to a resolution that the mayor do transmit to his excellency the Governor the information they have received, with a request that he will immediately issue a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) August 1.

POLITICAL CREED

In vindication of my right as a free citizen of the United States to, and as an exercise of the invaluable privilege of speaking and publishing my sentiments of the official conduct of those who have been appointed to administer the government of the United States; a privilege which is secured to me by the constitution of the state in which I live: which is acknowledged and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; and which is in itself so inestimable that the want of it must render all other earthly things of no value; I do solemnly declare, that I do verily believe that the majority of the legislature of the United States, who voted for the act, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," have violated that clause in the constitution of the United States, which declares, that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion for prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble & to petition the government for a redress of grievances." And I do further solemnly declare, that I do verily believe, if the President of the United States hath approved the said act; and if any of the judges have, by any official transaction, endeavored to enforce it, that *they have also* violated that part of the constitution.

GEORGE NICHOLAS.

Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Clarke, jun. deceased, of this county, are desired to come forward with them, properly proven, at September court next, in order for an equal distribution among the different claimants.—By order of court

WILLIAM ROYALL, Sheriff

Charles City county, August 5, 1798. (3w)

BY Last Nights Mail.

ROTTERDAM, May 31.

Our latest letters from London mention that a bill has passed in the British parliament which ordains that a tax of one half per cent should be laid on all English manufactures exported for the European markets, two percent upon those exported to America and the West Indies, and three per cent upon all goods imported from foreign countries; the ships from Ireland and the East-Indies being excepted.

PORTLAND, August 20.

The sloop Lady Washington arrived here the 15th inst. from Hartford. By this arrival we have received two brass 6 pounders complete, 200 stand of arms, &c. 10,000 musket cartridges, 200 strapped shot, and 30 barrels gun powder, for the defence of this town and harbor. The battery on the neck is now completed, and ready to salute an enemy should he dare to approach within the reach of a 32 pounder.

The Toulon Fleet.

NEW YORK, August 23.

By Capt. Hopkins, arrived since our last from Leghorn, we have received advices of the progress of the French armament under the command of General Bonaparte, which has excited some interest in the United States. Capt. H. informs that on the 5th of June he saw the Toulon fleet pass Leghorn bound up the Mediterranean, and counted about 180 sail, six of whom appeared to be of the line.—

Other persons ascertain the number to be 240, and the line of battle ships to be twelve. A few days after Capt. H spoke an 18 gun English cutter, which was in quest of Sir Horatio Nelson's fleet, which had been seen between Toulon and Corsica.

They have had intelligence of the equipment of the Toulon fleet in the West Indies, and the Hughesites have buoyed up the spirits of their faction by carving mymydons, with assurances that it is bound to America.

CHARLESTON, August 16

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to the Lieutenant Izard, of the 1st Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers.

"It is understood to be the wish of many respectable characters, in and near Charleston, that the Fort erecting on Shute's Folly, should in honor of the virtues and talents of their valued fellow citizen, Major General Pinckney, bear his name.—The President with pleasure accedes to this wish; and you are authorised to cause the Fort to be named accordingly.

August 20.

The following melancholy affair happened in our harbor yesterday:—The English schooner Saucy George, captain Burns, bound for Martinico, as she passed Fort Johnson, attempted to fire a salute; on firing the third gun, the fire communicated to the magazine and she blew up. Captain Burns, Mr. John Robinson, the pilot, and three men who were in the cabin, were never seen after the explosion. Four young men of this city, who were on board, were picked up immediately after by some boats which were near; they were brought up desperately wounded—Their names are Henderson, Patterson and M'Keller, and Hunter: It was doubtful last evening whether either of them would survive. The remainder of the crew, consisting of 7 or 8, were burnt, but not dangerously. The whole of the after part of the vessel was destroyed, and a great part of her cargo floated out of her. It is said that the accident was owing to firing a gun to windward, when the powder room was uncovered.

A negro man was drowned in assisting to save part of the cargo of the Saucy George.

August 22.

Yesterday came up from the fort the British armed ship Bellona, capt. M'Gowen. The Bellona, has been out 13 weeks from Kingston, on a cruise, and has taken seven Spanish prizes.—She saluted the fort as she came up.

Mr. Patterson, one of the unfortunate gentlemen, who was on board the schooner Saucy George, when she blew up on Sunday, expired yesterday from the wounds he received.

The body of Mr. Lowry, one of those who were killed by the explosion, was picked up yesterday.

August 23

Yesterday anchored at Fort Johnson, the brig Paddy, capt. O'Driscoll, 7 day from the Havanna.—This vessel brings an account of the embargo which has existed for some time in that port having been taken off. All the American vessels, which were there, were to sail in four or five days after the Paddy; several of them were completely armed and manned.—There were but three French privateers lying in the Havanna, the largest of which mounted 14 guns.

August 24.

Died yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Hunter, one of the unfortunate sufferers by the blowing up of the schooner Saucy George.

FOR SALE,

My Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 400 acres, lying on both sides of Falling creek, in Chesterfield county, nine miles from Manchester, formerly the residence of George Kleenhoof, dec. The improvements will accommodate a genteel family; the out buildings are all in good repair, and the plantation in the best order for cropping. A further description I shall not give, as those who wish to purchase, no doubt, will first view the premises. The price of the land is forty five shillings per acre, paying £500 in hand, and for the balance a credit of three years will be given, by giving a mortgage for the punctual payment of the money; but a great bargain may be had by a ready money purchase, by paying down the whole by the first of October, at thirty five shillings per acre, reserving the wheat that is sown to be a separate payment, at the market price, and possession given at Christmas.

JOHN J. KLEENHOFF.

September 1, 1798.

N. B. The above land I will exchange for 600 or 700 acres, lying on James river, not exceeding one hundred miles from Richmond, that pleases me.

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

A captain, a ſhort time ſince from Cape Francois, ſays, there was then no bread in the place, and that Hedouville invited ſome officers to dine with him, and had nothing but plaintains and Bannanas to entertain them with.

A gentleman from Cape Francois informs us that he was told by citizen Jubier, a French judge, that he had endeavored when Hedouville came there, to poſſeſs him with a favorable opinion of the United States—and aſſured him that unleſs the infamous robbery of our commerce was deſiſted from and we treated with juſtice and complaiſance, our veſſels would ceaſe coming to their ports and they ſhould be ſtarved. But Hedouville being aſſured by the privateer owners that this need not be feared, as their cruiſers would bring in a ſufficient number of Americans to ſupply the whole iſland plentifully, and with leſs coſt, he ſuffered the piracies and cruelties to be perſevered in.

Reports from Cape Francois authoriſe a belief, that Hedouville is preparing for his departure from that place. The clamors of the people rendering his longer ſtay there uncomfortable and dangerous.

It is ſaid another cartel is ſoon to be fitted out for Cape Francois. Care muſt be taken, that ſhe carries only ſufficient proviſions to maintain the French paſſengers to that place, and the crew on their return.

Auguſt 16.

From the Mediterranean.

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived yeſterday from Leghorn, was one of the firſt who armed in defence of his property and rights; and is the firſt to return, from Europe, an evidence of the wiſdom and policy of the meaſure. He informs us, that the French and Venetian fleet, amounting in ſhips of war and tranſports to 250 ſail, paſſed by Leghorn, on their way up the Levant deſtination unknown.

Several French privateers were lying off Leghorn, watching the departure of neutral veſſels. While coming out, ſeveral approached Captain H. but obſerving his convoy and himſelf armed ſheered off. On his outward bound paſſage, he fell in with a French buckaneer, but opening his ports, and ſhewing a few guns, the plunderers quitted him.

Auguſt 18.

News from Ireland.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Charlotte, Capt. Noble, from Liverpool. On the 11th of June, off the harbor of Cork, ſpoke a Britiſh frigate from Cork, the officer of which informed, that two or three days before, a general engagement had taken place, not far from Cork, between the Britiſh and Iriſh royal troops, and the Rebels; that the action was bloody, and that the royal troops obtained a complete victory over their infatuated opponents, 6000 of whom fell in the battle.

Naval Matters.

The *Wooden Walls* of America are riſing in every quarter. Scarce a port on our 1600 mile coaſt, but is furniſhing quotas to render it an impenetrable bulwark againſt all the minor maritime powers of the world. In friendſhip with the directors of the floating caſtles of Old England, we may ſoon "*doff the world aſide, or bid it halt.*"

In a few ſhort weeks, the eſſay towards an American navy, will embrace nine large frigates—ſome of them equal to European ſhips of the line, of the fourth rate: Twelve ſloops of war, from 20 to 24 guns: Six from 14 to 18, about ten cutters, and as many gallies, making in all *Forty Eight* ſhips of war. No inconſiderable force this—for a nation which, three months ago, had not an armed veſſel afloat! And all this, beſides the *ſtout frigates*, &c. building in the ſeveral ſtates, to be loaned to government.

The Herald of 20 guns, and Pickering of 14 ſail down this day, to the outer harbour, wind permitting.

Auguſt 22.

Intereſting—Authentic.

A gentleman from Cayenne, has favored us with the following intelligence:

"The members of the legiſlative body of France, exiled to Sinnamary are reduced from 16 to 7, by the eſcape of eight and the death of one of them. The eight are, Pichegru, Villot, Barthelemy and Tallier, his faithful ſervant, Aubry, Romel, D'Affuville, Lacrue. Their enterprize was conducted with great addreſs, and with full ſucceſs—The dangers attending the eſcape were great—but that of continuing their reſidence ſtill greater. Diſeaſes, exceſſive heat and moiſture were ſuch as determined them to leave that place in a ſmall open boat; on board of which they embarked on the 3d of June. From the danger to which they expoſed themſelves one may form ſome idea of thier paſt condition in the wilderneſs of Sinnamary.

All, are, exiles of the council of Five Hundred who eſcaped, with the only exception of Bourbon, who knew nothing of the ſcheme. All the members of the Council of Elders remain in Sinnamary, and thus, in the new world, as well as the old, both councils have preſerved their characters. The one has ſhewn a ſpirit of enterprize impatient of reſtraint, and horror for captivity. The Elders have manifeſted a ſteadineſs, fortitude and a ſtoic reſignation to neceſſity.

The ſeven who remain are, 1. Lafond. 2. Troucon, both in a ſtate of ſlow convaleſcence. 3. Barbe Marbois who has repeatedly declared, as well as others, that he begs for nothing but a trial, being conſcious of his innocence. 4. Rovere, who has been ill. 5. Brothier. 6. Laville-urnois, who, bear their fate with courage; and 7. Bourdon de L'Oiſe, who has been at the point of death, and was recoverning.

"They had been informed of an attempt to deceive their wives by perſuading them their huſbands deſired they might come to them; but the exiles have contradicted it, by aſſuring their wives, that "their ſituation was ſuch that if their wives were to ſuffer the ſame misfortunes and run the ſame riſks of deſtruction, the calamity would become much heavier for the principal ſufferers."

"It is to be feared the ſummer will carry off ſome of them.

"It is nine or ten months ſince they had a ſingle letter from France."

Pichegru is on his way to England, in a frigate that ſailed with the Weſt-India fleet bound to England.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying that a law may paſs, for re-eſtabliſhing the inſpections of tobacco at Todd's-Bridge, and at Mantepike, in King & Queen county.

Auguſt 17, 1798. (4w)

VIRGINIA:—In the high court of Chancery May the 26th, 1798.

Between,
Carter B. Harriſon, Plaintiff,
And
Robert Morris and Peter Baker, Defendants,

THE defendant, Robert Morris, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte,
(8w) PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:—In the High Court of Chancery May the 2d, 1798.

Between,
Thomas Southcomb, Plt.
And
Thomas Middleton, George Morriſon & Company, Edward Smith, Robert Saunders and John Fiſher, ex'or. of Daniel Fiſher, Defts.

THE defendants, Thomas Middleton and George Morriſon, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte,
(8t) P. TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:—In the High Court of Chancery June 22d, 1798

Between,
Marcus Elcan, Plff.
And
Alexander and John Kennedy & Company, and David Neſbit, Defts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol, in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte,
(8) PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:—In the High Court of Chancery June 6th, 1798.

Between,
William Gilham, Plff.
And
Thomas Southcomb, Thomas Middleton, Charles Croughton, Henry Fletcher, and Thomas Southerland, Dfts.

THE defendants, Thomas Middleton, Henry Fletcher, and Thomas Southerland, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is Ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte,
(8w) PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

At a Court held for Albemarle County, the 2d day of July, 1798.

John Hudſon, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Benjamin Thurmond, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant, Benjamin Thurmond, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next Auguſt term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the door of the court-houſe of this county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
(8) J. CARR, D. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, March the 10th, 1798.

Between
William Chambers, Plff.
And
John Wilſon, Deft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, c. h. c. c.

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the ſecond day of July, 1798.

Charles Hudſon, Plaintiff.
Againſt
Benjamin Thurmond, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant, Thurmond, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next Auguſt term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the parish of St. Ann's, in the County of Albemarle, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the court-houſe of Albemarle county.

(A Copy)
Teſte,
(8t) JOHN NICHOLAS, C. C.

VIRGINIA:—In the High Court of Chancery May the 19th, 1798.

Between,
Adam Hunter and Patrick Home, ex'ors of the teſtament, and deviſees of James Hunter, deceaſed, and James Hunter, alſo a deviſee of the ſaid James Hunter, deceaſed, Plffs.
And
Eſther Robinſon, heretofore Eſther Frazer, ex'trx. of the teſtament of George Frazer, deceaſed, and one of his deviſees, Henry Vowles and Mary his wife, which Mary is daughter and deviſee of the ſaid George Frazer, James Wright, clerk, and Peter Wright, brothers of Alexander Wright, dec. and John Glaſſell, Dfts.

THE defendants, Peter Wright, James Wright, and John Glaſſell, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is Ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte,
(8t) P. TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of Thomas Martin deceaſed, late of Albemarle county, deſire, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate, will make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to come forward immediately with their accounts, as we mean to make a cloſe of the buſineſs by the twenty-fifth of December, 1798. This notice will be plead in bar of any claim exhibited after the above date.

GEORGE MARTIN,
TANDY KEY, } Ex'ors.
Auguſt 10, 1798. (t)

IN the year 1791, the ſubſcriber obtained a deed for ſundry half acre lots, from Charles Carter, Eſq; ſurviving truſtee of the late Colonel William Byrd, and divered him the tickets, amongſt them was one to which was drawn a prize in Byrd's lottery, of half an acre, in the city of Richmond, numbered 658. It does not appear by the ſubſcriber's books, from whom the ticket was purchaſed, and he think it may have been put into his hands for ſome purpoſe, now forgotten:—Any perſon having a right to this half acre lot, and will make it appear, may have a conveyance of the ſame from

JAMES LYLE.
Mancheſter, July 6, 1798. (3w)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE Subſcriber having renewed his Leaſe of the Eagle-Tavern, begs leave to inform the public, that he will have it in his power, in future, to accommodate gentlemen at Six Shillings per day, and horſes at Three Shillings and nine pence the night, or twenty-four hours. His Liquors will be found to be of the very beſt quality, and the beſt of provender for horſes. Unremitted attention will be paid to thoſe who may prefer the houſe, by the public's

Moſt obt. hble. Servant,
WILLIAM RADFORD.

City of Richmond, Virga. }
July 23d, 1798. } t

Hez. L. Wight

HAS FOR SALE

West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Apple Brandy,
Geneva.
Sugar,
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails aſſorted

Richmond, April 17, 1798

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living a Campbell court-houſe on the firſt day of May laſt, A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named BEN, ſtrong made and active, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with a ſmall ſcar and a broad flesh mark on one of his cheeks, (carcely perceivable) very artful in excuſing himſelf, but has much of a down look when ſpoken to,—he paſſes for a free man by the name of JOHN CUSSENS, and was taken up in May laſt in Peterſburg, but made his eſcape. I am informed he was employed afterwards by a mulatto free man living in Peterſburg, by the name of Curties who put him on board of his craft which run the river between Peterſburg and Richmond, under Captain DIKES, a mulatto free man, and after one of his voyages, was taken up in the city of Richmond, by Martin Burton, of the county aforeſaid, and by the certificate of William Richardſon Eſqr. was proven to be the ſaid ſlave, and brought as far as Powhatan county, where he again made his eſcape, with his hands well bound with a rope. It is uſeleſs deſcribing his cloaths, as he changes them. Any perſon taking up ſaid ſlave, ſecuring him in any jail, and giving me notice, will be entitled to the above reward; and if brought home what the law hath in that caſe provided.

JAMES MILLER.

N. B I forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from employing or harbouring ſaid ſlave, as they ſhall be deal't with according to law. M.

Auguſt 26, 1797 (t. f.)

FOR SALE, By

JAMES BROWN;

Muſcovado Sugars;
Moloſſes;
St. Domingo Cottons of firſt quality, in mall bags;
Liverpool Salt, looſe and in ſacks;
Crates Earthenware;
Madeira,
Sherry,
And Port } *Wines of the firſt quality.*
German Oznaburgs;
Empty Quart Bottles.

Richmond, March 19, 1798. (tf)

To be Rented,

For one or more Years,

The following TENEMENTS,

Situated at Aylett's Warehouſe, on Mattapony river, to wit:

A TWO ſtory houſe, at preſent in the occupancy of Mr George Turner, jun. as a tavern; containing ſix rooms, five of which have fire places, and in the lower ſtory there is a hoiſting partition, that will admit of a room thirty two feet long, a portico (including two bars) the whole length of the houſe. On this tenement are all neceſſary offices, ſuch as a kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, a large and convenient ſtable, a garden, well paled in, and ſeveral lots; alſo, a piece of ground, contiguouſly ſituated for race-paths. The houſe formerly occupied as a tavern, may be had either with or without this tenement. A dwelling houſe, with two convenient rooms (and a portico) below, and one room above, with neceſſary out-houſes, a gardens, and a lot, containing ten or fifteen acres. Two ſtore houſes, with an accounting and two lumber rooms in each. At a convenient diſtance from the ſtore houſes, are two large and commodious granaries, placed on the bank of the river, which is ſufficiently deep to admit veſſels of burden to load under their ſpouts. A lumber houſe, well calculated for the reception of wet goods, may be had with or without the ſtore-houſes. Immediate poſſeſſion in all or any of the above tenements, (excepting the tavern) which may be had on the firſt of January next—and for term apply to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

P AYLETT.

King-William, Auguſt 20, 1798. (4w)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber, on reaſonable terms

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

German Linens—viz.

Oznaburgs,	Bed-Ticking,
Brown Hempen,	Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-Saws,	Screw-Augers,
Hand do.	Gimblets,
Plane-Irons,	Compaſſes,
Chiſſels,	Trowels,
Gouges,	Mark-Drawers
Draw-Knives,	Waſel-Irons
Coffee Mills,	

Hollow-Glaſs.

Decanters plain and cut.	Tumblers plain and cut,
Cage Glaſſes,	Wine Glaſſes do.
Medicine Phials,	

Nurenburg Goods.

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and ſlate Pencils, Cloth Bruſhes, &c. &c.

—Likewiſe—

A large aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. (tf)

BOOKER's

PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subſcriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a conſiderable number of his Threſhing Machines, and thoſe gentlemen that make early application, need not fear a diſappointment.

The improvements lately made, are ſo conſiderable, that the laſt four feet Drum Machine he built, has threſhed twenty-two boſhels of wheat in an hour. He conſiders the ſubſtituting a raw hide band for a rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will laſt as long as ten of the latter, while the coſt of each will be nearly the ſame; For ready communications, as well as other conveniences, he will fix himſelf in the city of Richmond by the firſt of January next, to which place he deſires all orders to be addreſſed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands and Liceſe,	80 poſtl
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet ditto,	106

The Plank, Seantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who muſt alſo be at the expence of carrying the ſmall Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 250 lb. to 400 lb. according to ſize. Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finiſhed.

The portable Machinery being the parts moſt neceſſary to be executed with care and exactneſs, the Subſcriber will prepare a conſiderable number more than he may probably uſe himſelf, and will be ready to furniſh any ſuch perſons as may chooſe to build machines themſelves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates:

For the Drum-Wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts finiſhed for a Drum Machine,	9	Dolls.
Four feet ditto,	10	
Five feet ditto,	11	
Irons for a three feet ditto,	12	
Four feet ditto,	15	
Five feet ditto,	18	
Raw-Hide Bands at 12. 2d. per lb.		
Liceſe prices are, for a three feet Drum Machine,	14	
Four feet ditto,	18	
Five feet ditto,	21	

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, December 26, 1797.

NOTICE!

I INTEND to petition the next General Aſſembly, for a divorce from my wife, Sally Bowles; and truſt I ſhall be able to exhibit juſtificatory reaſons for preferring the ſaid petition.

PETER BOWLES.

Hanover, Auguſt 5, 1798. (t)

N. B I will not be anſwerable for any of the ſaid Sally Bowles's contracts. P. B.

THE ABRIDGMENT OF THE VIRGINIA LAWS,

IS JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY TO BE DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

Richmond, June 25, 1798.

ATTENTION!

IF there is any perſon reſiding within the limits of Virginia, by the name of JOHN CLACKE, by applying at the Poſt-Office, in Powhatan county, he may receive intelligence that materially concerns him.

Auguſt 11, 1798. (2)

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1798.

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensations of the officers employed in collecting the internal revenue of the United States and to ensure more effectual by the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in lieu of the compensations now established, there shall, from and after the first day of July, instant, be allowed, for the collection of the internal duties which have heretofore been imposed by law, the respective compensations following, *to wit:*—

To the supervisor of the district of Virginia, an annual salary of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To the supervisor of the district of Pennsylvania, an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars.

To each of the supervisors of Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

To each of the supervisors of Connecticut and Ohio, an annual salary of seven hundred dollars.

To each of the supervisors of Rhode-Island and New-Jersey, an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

To each of the supervisors of New-Hamshire, Vermont, Delaware, Tennessee, and Georgia, an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums shall be allowed to the supervisors for clerk hire, in their respective offices, *to wit:*—

To the supervisors of Massachusetts, New-York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, eight hundred dollars per annum, each.

To the supervisors of New Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Georgia four hundred dollars per annum each.

To the supervisors of Vermont, Delaware, Ohio and Tennessee, three hundred dollars per annum, each.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors shall, severally, be allowed, in addition to the salaries aforesaid, the same commissions on the product of all the internal duties heretofore imposed and collected in their respective districts, as have been heretofore allowed under the authority of the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the inspectors of surveys now established under the authority of the President of the United States, in the several districts, not being also supervisors, shall each be allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the inspectors, not being also a supervisor, shall in addition to the salary aforesaid, and to the commissions heretofore allowed to them by the President of the United States, be allowed two hundred dollars per annum for clerk hire in their respective offices.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the revenue shall be allowed a commission of six per centum on the product of all the internal duties heretofore imposed, and by them respectively received; except that in the districts of Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, a commission of four per centum, only, shall be allowed to the said collectors, upon the amount of duties arising from spirits distilled from foreign materials.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the supervisors of districts, to apportion and allow to such of the collectors of the revenue and auxiliary officers, as, for the execution of the public service, it shall appear to them really necessary so to compensate, yearly salaries, not exceeding the medium rate of eighty dollars to the collectors of the revenue actually employed, nor exceeding the medium rate of thirty dollars to the auxiliary officers actually employed, nor exceeding the sums following, in the respective districts, *to wit:* In New-Hampshire, four hundred and twenty dollars; in Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars; in Rhode-Island, two hundred and fifty dollars; in Connecticut, six hundred dollars; in Vermont, four hundred and twenty dollars; in New-York, one thousand and ninety dollars; in New-Jersey, eight hundred and twenty dollars; in Pennsylvania, one thousand six hundred and ten dollars; in Delaware, three hundred and thirty dollars; in Maryland, one thousand five hundred dollars; in Virginia, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; in Ohio, seven hundred and ninety dollars; in Tennessee, three hundred and thirty dollars; in North-Carolina, two thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars; in South-Carolina, two thousand three hundred and forty dollars; and in Georgia, six hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors shall be allowed, for preparing, stamping and distributing among the inspectors, one cent for every certificate to accompany foreign or domestic spirits, wines or teas, actually issued in the surveys and ports of their respective districts;—that the inspectors of surveys, and such of the supervisors as perform the same duties, shall be allowed two cents and one half for each certificate signed by them and issued to accompany domestic distilled spirits, and one cent for each certificate signed by them, and issued to accompany foreign distilled spirits;—that the inspectors of the revenue for ports, shall be allowed one cent and one half for every certificate issued in their ports, respectively, to accompany foreign distilled spirits, and two cents and one half, for every certificate to accompany wines or teas—and to the deputies of such inspectors, the sum of two cents and one half for every cask or package of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked, according to law, and returned to their respective principals; and for guaging wines, whereon the duties are payable according to the value thereof, six cents for every cask actually guaged—and that the collectors of the revenue shall be allowed for measuring and marking, according to law, each still under the capacity of one hundred gallons, sixty cents, and for each still of the capacity of one hundred gallons, or more, seventy five cents, and for marking each cask of domestic distilled spirits, and for issuing and countersigning a certificate to accompany the same, two and one half cents, and for every cask which they respectively guage or cause to be guaged, six cents.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful, this act notwithstanding, for the collectors of the revenue to demand of individuals the fee or extra compensation authorized by the seventh section of the act passed on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, intituled "An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons; and repealing the former act for that purpose;" in the manner and on the conditions thereby prescribed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of July, instant, it shall be the duty of the several officers employed or to be employed in collecting the internal revenues of the United States, to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same to transmit annually, on the last day of December, to the commissioner of the revenue; abstracts of which accounts shall, annually, be laid before Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the necessary expenses of procuring books, stationery printed forms, certificates, and other documents, necessary for the collection of the internal revenues shall and may be allowed to the supervisors, inspectors and collectors of the revenue, in the settlement of their accounts. And all letters and packets to and from the said supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, on business of their respective offices, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

Sec 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the supervisors of districts, inspectors of surveys, and collectors of the revenue, shall within three months after being thereto required, give bonds, with sureties, for the true and faithful execution of their respective offices, and settlement of their accounts according to law, in manner following, *to wit:*—The supervisors of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, each; the supervisors of New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, each; and the supervisors of Vermont, Delaware, Ohio, Tennessee and Georgia, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, each; and the inspectors of the several surveys, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, each; which bonds shall be severally approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall be filed in his office, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the conditions thereof; and the collectors of the revenue shall severally give like bonds with sureties, in a sum not less than three thousand dollars: which bonds shall be approved by the supervisors of the respective districts, and shall be filed in their offices to be by them put in suit, upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits on bonds taken in pursuance of this act, shall be instituted and determined in the manner prescribed by the act, passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money;" and in all suits instituted against an inspector of any survey, or collector of the revenue, transcripts from the books of the supervisor of the proper district, or copies of any papers or other documents relating to the accounts of such inspector or collector, duly authenticated, under the seal of the said supervisor, shall have equal validity, and be intitled to the same credit which would be due to the original papers, if produced in open court; subject nevertheless to the condition mentioned in the second section of the act above recited.

Sec. 14 *And be it further enacted,* That the bond of any supervisor or other officer of the revenue who shall neglect or refuse, for more than six months, to make up, and render to the proper officer, his accounts of all duties collected or secured, pursuant to such forms and regulations as have been, or shall be prescribed according to law, or to verify such accounts on oath or affirmation, if thereto required, or to pay over the monies which shall have been collected, shall be deemed forfeited, and judgment thereon shall and may be given at the return term, on motion, to be made in open court, by the attorney of the United States, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shewn to, and allowed by the court: *Provided always,* That the writ or process, in such case, shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of all debts due to the United States, by any supervisor or other officer of the revenue, whether secured by bond or otherwise, shall, and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such supervisor or other officer of the revenue, and their sureties, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels, or other personal effects of such supervisor, or other officer of the revenue, or their sureties, to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them, respectively, such lands and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks, in not less than three public places in the proper district, survey or division, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six week prior to the proposed time of sale; and for all lands and real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals, or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall afford a valid title against all persons claiming under such supervisor, or other officer of the revenue, or their sureties, respectively.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the said first day of July, instant, so much of any law or laws as authorizes the President of the United States, to fix or vary the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the internal revenues, or limits the yearly sums to be allowed to them, be and the same is hereby repealed.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate. pro tempore.

Approved—July 11, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS.
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Carterville, Cumberland county, on the 27th of this month, a negro man named DICK, strong made and active, about five feet eight or ten inches high, about twenty nine or thirty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, very artful and cunning; he had on when he went off, a brown broad cloth coat, with very large yellow buttons, and a pair of yellow cassimere breeches, pretty much worn, and a pair of Virginia cloth overalls. I expect the said negro will make towards Essex, where he was raised in the family of the Webb's: He has also been well acquainted about Fredericksburg, and was used some years past to working at sea.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing the said negro; also, all masters of vessels from employing or receiving him on board, as any such favor shewn him will be rigorously dealt with under the law. The above reward will be paid for delivering the said slave to me, or securing him so that I get him again.

JAMES A. ARMISTEAD.

Cumberland county, July 30, 1798. (4w)

N. B. The said fellow lived for several years with Caleb Allen of Orange county.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Albemarle county, near Charlottesville, a few days ago, a negro man named

J U B A,

About twenty one years of age, middle sized, tolerable black, of a pleasing countenance, has lately had a white rising on his left shoulder and arm, which was not quite well when he went off, occasions a great scar, and could not use his arm so as to put his hand to his head: Also, a large scar on his right hand, occasioned by a burn when young: He is a cunning artful fellow. I expect he will endeavor to go to Middlesex county, as I purchased him last October, at Richmond, out of the estate of one Mr. Corbin, of Middlesex. I will give eight dollars reward to any person that will apprehend the said fellow and secure him, so that I get him again.

THOMAS JONES.

August 3, 1798.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from taking him on board.

Courthouse Estate.

The SUBSCRIBER

IS willing to dispose of that valuable estate in Gloucester county, on which the courthouse now stands, within one mile of navigation. This tract contains about one thousand acres, is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco—Part of the land is laid off in a town under the name of BOTETOURT TOWN, and many of the lots highly improved, there being three complete stores, a commodious tavern and several dwelling houses, all of which are fully occupied with tenents, yielding an annual rent of upwards of two hundred pounds per annum; which sum might be considerably encreased, were the whole lots improved on. Its proximity to fish and oysters, the agreeable neighborhood, and the fertility of the adjacent estates, render it a desirable acquisition. Terms may be known which, are also reasonable, as a small part of the purchase money will be required, the remainder will be received either in stocks in the public public funds, or in good bonds—by application to

T. B. FOX.

Gloucester court-house, July 30, 1798 tf

FOR SALE,
A New Double Geared MILL,

WITH 12¾ acres of land, lying in the county of Henrico, five miles below Richmond, and one from James river, adjoining the land of William Randolph, of Wilton, and Col. William Heth—a good dwelling house, lately repaired, at the mills, which will accommodate a small family. This mill is situated on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has flood the greatest freshes, without damage, there being no danger of her ever being *blown* up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of six hundred barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required, if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given. HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798 } (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-Kent county, about the month of March last, a negro man named DANIEL, a middle size fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, rather of a pale complexion, stammers or stutters when talking, between twenty five and thirty years of age—his clothing such as negroes generally wear when employed in plantation business. This negro man was formerly the property of Mr. George Wilkinson, of this county, and has a wife at the plantation of Mr. William Dandridge, in the lower part of Henrico county, near Bottoms'-Bridge, where I have cause to suppose he is lurking, and perhaps frequently in Richmond. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said negro; also all masters of vessels from employing or receiving him on board at their peril. The above reward will be paid for delivering the said negro to Mr. William Davenport, at the Brick-House, on York river, or securing him so that I get him again.

BURWELL BASSETT.

New Kent county, August, 1798.

A great Bargain to be had,

IN a tract of Land, lying in the upper part of King William county, containing, by an old survey, 700 acres, lying on the main road from Hobb's-Hole to Richmond, two miles from Aylett's warehouse, four from Dunkirk, eight from Hanover-Town and New-Castle, and twenty-eight from Richmond. On the plantation is all convenient houses for a genteel family, viz—A dwelling house, nearly new, with two rooms and a passage below, and three above, together with four convenient closets, a kitchen, with a brick chimney, smoke house, two dairies, stable, barn and corn houses; also, now in flourishing growth, an apple orchard, from which has been made in a year upwards of 4000 gallons of cyder; a peach orchard but two years in bearing, containing about 700 beautiful trees, both of which is now remarkably full. This land, with the stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the crop of corn now growing, which is judged will turn out to 300 barrels, will be sold privately at any time between this and the first day of October next; if not disposed of before that time, will, on that day, upon the premises, be set up to the highest bidder. Three or four hundred pounds will be expected on the deed being executed. For the residue of the purchase money, long credit will be given, by giving a mortgage upon the land for the punctual payment of the same.

Any person inclinable to view the land, may be shewn it at any time by the subscriber, now living on the place, and the terms of sale made known by me or Mr. Robert Turner, living in Richmond. REUBEN TURNER.

King William, July 21, 1798. (tf10)

N B. The above land will be laid off into lots, if not sold together, so as to suit the purchasers.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY,

BY virtue of a deed of trust from David Ross, Esq. the following valuable tracts of land, or so much of them, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of eight thousand pounds, and the expences of sale.

1st. A tract of about eight hundred acres, in the county of Chesterfield, on Swift creek, near Petersburg, known by the name of Arrowfield, being the land whereon the said Ross formerly resided.

2d. The plantation and tract of land, in the county of Mecklenburg, on Roanoke river, which formerly belonged to the estate of Edward Harwood, deceased, adjoining the lands of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and Robert Munford, deceased. A considerable part of this tract is rich river low-grounds.

3d. Three plantations in the counties of Bedford and Pittsylvania, upon Staunton and Pig river, containing about three thousand acres, the boundaries and situation whereof, are described in the said Ross's deed of trust as follows—Beginning on Staunton river, at the foot of Smith's mountain, including the lands on both sides thereof, to the extremities of his lines and bounds, which extend down the river on the north side, to the lands formerly belonging to and occupied by John Goad, and which extend on the south side to the confluence of Pig river, thence up Pig river, to the lands of Bennet and Ward, and surrounding or nearly surrounding their lands; then cross the river again, and include the lands on both sides Frying-Pan creek, till they join another tract of land belonging to the Low Ward, comprehending all the lands belonging or appertaining to the said three plantations, known by the name of the Mountain plantation, mouth of Pig river plantation, the Frying-Pan plantation, on which there is a small distillery and grist mill.

These lands will be sold at public auction, to the best bidder, for ready money. The title of the Chesterfield and Mecklenburg lands, will take place at Robert Armistead's tavern, in the town of Petersburg, on Saturday the eighth of September next, and the plantations in Pittsylvania and Bedford, will be sold at Pittsylvania court house, on Monday the eighth of October next.

WILLIAM MAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM, } Trustees.

Richmond July 23, 1798.

To be RENTED,
(For the term of three or five years)

IN the town of Manchester, and possession given the first of October next, the TENEMENT at present occupied by Messrs. Dunlop, Pollock & Co. and adjoining Mr. Marx's store, with the Lumber-House behind it. The whole buildings are brick, covered with slate. Its situation for a store, is equal to any in the town. A farther description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will rent it without first viewing the same. For terms, &c. apply to Mr. Marx, adjoining, or the subscriber.

LEWIS BURWELL.

Richmond, July 23 1798 tf

PRESQU'ISLE ESTATE

THIS valuable Farm, and desirable residence, is again offered for sale, and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any person possessing a large number of slaves; with which *intelligible* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent residence, I should wish to receive part payment in a small quantity of good land near to it; or, if more agreeable to a purchaser, the whole may be paid in any stocks of the United States.—Possessing the most secure and perfect [illegible] the same can be transferred and warranted by

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798.

I WISH TO BUY A

NEGRO BOY,

OF about fifteen or sixteen years of age, who is honest and well disposed, and has lived altogether in the country. For such an one, cash will be given; but it will not be worth while to offer one of any other description.

DANIEL CALL.

Richmond, July 29, 1798.

To be Rented,
And possession given immediately,
My Store House and Granary,

AT the Piping-Tree, in the county of King William, on Pamunkey river, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Temple. The store house has got an excellent store room, 18 feet square, with a counting room of 14 feet, also two excellent rooms up stairs: The granary is 28 feet long, 16 do. wide, stands near the water, where grain may be put on board of vessels with very little trouble. For terms apply to Miss Jane Butler, of Richmond, or to the subscriber, living at the place.

MILES KING.

Piping-Tree, August 6, 1798. (4w)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY, who calls himself Billy Weeks. He is a very tall, slender, but well made man, about 30 years of age is extremely artful and speaks rather rapidly, using many words, which occasions him sometimes to stammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance, bespeaking honesty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of course occasionally change them. He was purchased last June of Richard H. Corbin, Esq. of Middlesex, where he has a wife, and to see whom, he was permitted to go before Christmas, and has never returned. He has been seen in Richmond, and also in the neighborhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bulfield, where it is said he has another wife. Masters of vessels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnson, Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if secured in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, March 5, 1798. (10w)

To be Sold,

At three months credit, on Monday the 10th day of next month, at Louisa courthouse, it being court day,

One moiety of 400 acres of Land,

PATENTED in my name, lying on both sides of Licking-Hole creek, in the upper part of said county of Louisa, near Capt. William Wash's, of said county, who can inform any person desirous of purchasing, what kind of land it is, &c. Bond with approved security will be required, payable to Samuel Overton, jun. attorney in fact for Walter Overton, acting executor of James Overton, dec. late of the state of Kentucky, and a special warranty made to the purchasers as soon as the land may be divided.

JOHN OVERTON.

Louisa county, August 17, 1798. (3w†)

For Sale,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

LYING on Bennett's creek, in Poquoson, within four miles of the Half way-House, between York and Hampton, containing about three hundred acres; its soil is fertile, productive both of wheat and Indian Corn, and in some places, it answers for tobacco; has a good peach and apple orchard—is convenient for navigation to Norfolk, Baltimore, &c. As the said land will be sold encumbered with dower, the payments will be very distant. All who wish to purchase, will, of course, view the premises. The terms of the sale may be known, by applying to Mr. John Chisman, in Poquoson, or the subscriber in Richmond.

BENNETT BROWN.

Richmond, August 20, 1798. (3w‖)

For Sale or Lease,

SEVERAL well improved TENEMENTS in and near the Hay-Market square in this city. To purchasers good bargains and convenient payments will be offered. Immediate possession may be had of the tenement at present occupied by the Attorney General—I have also For Sale, a neat light Coachee, as good as new, with a pair of harness; a pair of elegant Grey Horses, a high bred Mare, in foal by Strange's Traveller, and several other carriage and work horses.——I would also sell or exchange for lands on York River, several tracts of first rate Military Lands, viz: opposite the falls of Ohio, in the Illinois Grant, and on Skegg's Beaver Creek, a branch of Big Barren in Kentucky; besides several thousand acres of patented land in the upper parts of this state, to the whole of which unquestionable titles will be made.

J. PRYOR.

City of Richmond, Hay Market, August 20th 1798.

TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 15th September next, to the highest bidder, at King and Queen District Court, a valuable

Tract of level Land

WHEREON the late Col. Richard Tunstall resided; containing, by a late survey, five hundred and seventy four acres.—This landlies in the said county of King and Queen; on Mattapony River, a few miles below Walkerton's ferry, where vessels of a considerable draught of water can load with ease.—There is on this land, a large dwelling house with four rooms, and a passage below, with some out houses, which, with a little repairing, can be made very convenient. Those who wish to see the land, will please apply to Edward Hill, who lives near the same. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaser, giving bond and security to the

LEGATEES.

King and Queen, July 20th, 1798.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

Have received by the Ships Rebecca and Industry, from London, an assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LONDON brown flour; pine apple and brick cheese; single, double sealed, and canister gun powder; white lead; Spanish brown and yellow ocre, in 28lb. kegs; linseed oil in jugs; 8 18 by 10, 11 by 9, and 10 by 12 window glass, in boxes; prime German and patent steel scythe blades; red bark, in one and two ounce phials; mahogany liquor cases, with bottles; ditto portable writing desks complete; ditto knife cases, &c. &c.

Richmond, May 28, 1798. (tf)

The Subscriber has for sale,

TWO VERY FINE IMPORTED

STALLIONS,

(Now at the Bowling Green)

OF the most approved blood in England; an account of which, with their performance on the turf, will be shewn, *from the best authority*, to any gentleman inclined to purchase. A part of the money will be expected when the horses are delivered, and a reasonable credit allowed for the balance.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, August 21, 1798. (tf)

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a fresh supply of red Clover, and Timothy seed, from the northern States, which is warranted to be of the last growth.

He has a general assortment of garden seeds which arrived in the last ship from London, likewise some fine red, blue, and white Hyacinths, and Polianthus Narcissus roots, glass flower bottles, painted and red flower pots, &c. which he will sell reasonably for CASH ONLY.

Richmond, August 13, 1798. (6w)

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern, the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered, and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing of the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or depofit of arms in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements. No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced, nor in case where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stand of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States, and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department
June 22d, 1798.

N. B. The proposals are to be transmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

Philadelbia June 30th 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury,"

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the Treasury certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, of the Sinking Fund.

(6m) *Edward Jones, Sec'ry.*

PATOMAC COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the old and new stock of the Patomac Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed, that it is necessary to collect the debts of the Company, in order to pay the demands against them; and therefore we are obliged to inform those who are indebted, that unless they pay both principal and interest to Wm. Hartshorne, Treasurer, on or before the 21st day of September next, their several shares will be sold by public auction at twelve o'clock at noon, at the City Tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM. } Directors.

☞ An Election for a President and four Directors, will be held at the City Tavern in Alexandria, on the the first Monday in August next; when an account of the expenditures and a report of the progress of the work done for the year past, will be laid before the Stockholders.

July 23 (8w.)

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Page, jun. deceased, are requested to make payment to Mr. Samuel Richardson, attorney at law, Hanover town, who is properly authorised by me to receive payments, having the books and accounts of the estate in his hands for collection, or to myself, living in the county of Prince William. Also, those who have any claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for discharging them.

GWYN PAGE, Administrator of Matthew Page, jun dec.

Fredericksburg, August 23, 1798. (6w)

NIMMO & WARDEN,

Nearly opposite the Eagle-Tavern,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have just opened a very general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Richmond, 29th August, 1798. tf.

WHEREAS Messrs Hicks & Campbell have sold, or have caused sundry property of mine to be publicly sold in this city, for considerations, and on principles which I think are unjustifiable, and became the purchasers themselves:—This is therefore to give notice, to whom it may concern, that I shall contest with them, and all others all the rights which are acquired by the said sales. And all persons are hereby forewarned and informed, that I shall pursue all lawful means to recover or substantiate my right to the following property, to wit:

Several tracts of land in the counties of Montgomery, Harrison, and Greenbrier, patented in my own name.

Three tracts in Kentucky:

One for 10,000 acres.

One for 5,000 acres.

One for 7,100 acres——All sold by Samuel M'Craw, as trustee, purchased by Hicks & Campbell, and probably conveyed by him to them.

I have forborn this notice for some time, under the expectation, that they, and others, would voluntarily do me the justice which I required, but they having refused or declined giving any answer, or reason to expect it, it has become necessary to give this notice, and to institute a suit in the court of chancery, where the complaint will be more properly preferred.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, July 22, 1798.

FOR SALE.

20 qr casks } old Red Port-Wine of superior quality
10 pipes }
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Tenneriff do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West-India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whisky;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut herrings;

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash by

GAMBLE and TEMPLE.

Who have as usual a good assortment of dry goods on hand, which will be sold on equitable termes

Richmond June 11, 1798

Ran away, about the first of May last, a Negro Man, named

JOHN,

FORMERLY the property of John Ambler, Esq; and is generally called *Ambler's John*—He is about five feet ten inches high, and about 40 years of age. He has been seen and spoken to several times since he ran away, by Mr. Charles Sneed of this county, and it is very probable that he is now lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Sneed, or in Richmond. Ten Dollars will be paid for delivering the said fellow to me.

A. DAVIS.

Richmond, July 24th, 1798.

N. B. The above fellow has a wife in Hanover, belonging to Mr. Granger, where it is probable he may go.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on Saturday the 29th September, will be sold, for ready money, in the town of Milton, three negro slaves, viz: RACHEL, PATRICK, and TAMER, by virtue of a deed of trust made to me by John R. Kerr, to secure the payment of one hundred and seven pounds, due Robert Rives, & Co.

DAVID HIGGINBOTHAM.

Milton, August 18, 1798.

RACES!

THE Virginia Jockey Club Races will take place at Hanover Court-house, on the first Tuesday in October next, and free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably the rules of the said club.

1st days' race, 4 mile heats, worth 400 dollars.
2d ditto, 2 ditto, ditto, 128 ditto.
2d ditto, 3 ditto, ditto, 80 guineas.

PAUL THILMAN, *Sec'ry & Treasurer.*

The SUBBSCRIBER

Who keeps the tavern at the above mentioned place, place, begs leave to inform the public, that he will provide genteel accommodations for those gentlemen who will please favor him with their company, and assures them, that he will procure liquors, meats, &c. of the best kind that the country can afford, and will use every exertion in his power to give general satisfaction.

J. RAWLINS, jun.

August 22, 1798.

To be Sold,

For TOBACCO and CASH,

At the Swan-Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on the third Monday in September next, pursuant to a decree of Henrico court, in the suit wherein John Herbert Claiborne, Executor of Augustine Claiborne, dec. was plaintiff, and Elizabeth Braxton, widow and relict of Carter Braxton, dec. George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Nancy Braxton, Alice Braxton, Taylor Braxton, Fitzhugh Braxton, and Eliza Braxton, children of the said Carter Braxton, deceased, were defendants,

ELEVEN SLAVES,

WHICH were mortgaged by Carter Braxton, Esq; in his life time, to the testator of the plaintiff, or as many of them, as will pay five thousand pounds weight of Page's crop tobacco, and interest thereon, to be computed from the 25th day of March, 1795; and also, twenty nine pounds, four shillings, and three pence, specie, with interest thereon from the said twenty-fifth day of March, 1795, until paid, the costs of the said suit, and other legal charges for carrying into effect the said decree.

JOHN HOPKINS,
THOMAS TAYLOR,
JOHN STEWART.

August 29, 1798.

COMMITTED to the jail of Lexington, Rockbridge county a negro man, who calls himself SAM SCOTT—he says he is a freeman, and was liberated by John Phenny of Amelia county, Virginia. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout and well made; had on when committed, a coarse shirt, and overalls of country linen. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

C. DORMAN, Jailor.

Lexington, July 2, 1798. (3m)

FOR SALE,

Twelve Hundred and Sixty six Acres of

MILITARY LAND,

LYING between the Ohio and Little Miami rivers, at the confluence of the same.—For particulars apply to

PROSSER & MONCURE,

Richmond, August 29, 1798 (2w)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the ensuing General Assembly, praying a law to pass, authorising the administrator of John Willcrray, to make sale of the tract of land belonging to the estate, containing 365 acres, which land cannot be equitably divided among the legatees, and to the end that an equal distribution may be made among them, who are six infant children of the said Willcrray.

THOMAS FOX, Adm'r.

King William county, August 11, 1798. (3w)

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

JOHN,

Edward Watson, Commander;

IS now loading in the Port of Norfolk with tobacco, to the address of Messrs Atkinson Birkett and Co. Such of their friends as intend to favor them with their consignments, by the said ship, are requested to their said tobacco down immediately, as she will certainly sail by the 7th of September. For further particulars please apply to the Captain on board, or to

JOHN BANKS, & Co.

Richmond, August 27, 1798. (2w)

SADDLERY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received, and is now opening at his Saddlery Store, in this city, a large and elegant Assortment of well bought

SADDLERY,

CONSISTING OF—

MENS', women's, and chair saddle trees;
Plated, polished, and tinned bridle bits;
Stirrup irons, buckles, slides, and tips, of various patterns and newest taste;
Worsted and linen surcingle, girth, straining and boot webs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey stripe, swan skin, cross-bar'd, plain and fancy stripes, for saddle cloths;
Hair plush of different colors;
Plated and brass coach and chair harness mountings;
Clouts and tacks of all sizes.
Secret, steel and brass locks, for saddle-bags and portmanteaus;
Horsemans' pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Ladies and gentlemens' silver, plated, and brass mounted switch, loaded and trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns:
Red and green morocco leather, sheep and lamb skins for welting;
Shoe belts, boot garters, and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and serretts, of different colors;
Curry and mane combs;
Brushes and sponges, &c. &c.

He continues still to carry on his business as usual in all its various branches, and has now on hand,

SADDLES and BRIDLES,

Plain and mounted of all kinds:
Phaeton and chair harness;
Draught collars;
Waggoners whips, &c. &c. all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by

JOHN M'ENERY.

Richmond, August 10, 1798. (3m)

N. B. The highest price in cash will be given for good BEAR-SKINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act intituled "An Act making further provision for the support "of public credit, and for the redemption of the "public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance Certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificate, & Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand and seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury:

June 28. (6m.)

ENCYCLOPOEDIA.

THE subscribers to the American Edition, published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Thomas Dobson, whose names are on A. Currie's list, are respectfully informed, that the Eighteenth Vol. (which completes the work) is arrived, and ready for delivery at Currie and Pumfrey's bookbinders and stationers, in Richmond. They have a complete assortment of materials for binding the above, should any person please to employ them.

July 30, 1798. (1w.)